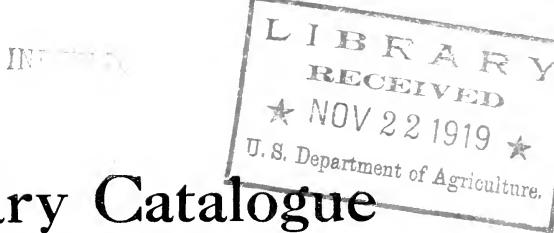


## **Historic, Archive Document**

**Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.**



62.73



# Supplementary Catalogue and Price List

1919

J. F. JONES

1920

MY ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND CULTURE GUIDE is usually mailed in January or February. If you have not received this or misplaced your copy I will be glad to mail another copy upon request.

## FALL PLANTING

Fall Planting has several advantages over spring planting which should not be lost sight of. The ground is usually drier and more friable in the fall and the trees can be planted better. When planted in the fall, the earth becomes well settled about the roots and the trees start growth earlier in the spring as a rule. Another advantage is the long season for fall planting and more time to do the work. In this latitude we plant trees up to Dec. 20th or 25th as a rule and it very often happens that we have some open weather in January. Nut trees can be planted at any time they are dormant and the ground is not frozen hard. In freezing weather the roots should be well protected in handling and not exposed to frost however.

## WINTER PROTECTION

My hardy Pennsylvania grown trees can be planted as safely as any other hardy trees in the fall. Newly transplanted trees are not nearly so resistant to cold as those well established, but in this latitude they are very rarely injured by frost. Farther north the trees should be protected for safety and this is easily and cheaply done by mulching the ground about the trees and by wrapping the bodies of the trees with burlap, straw, hay, corn fodder, etc.

## ADDITIONAL ITEMS

**THE HEART NUT**, *juglans cordiformis*, from Japan is very rare in this country for the reason that it is only a "Sport" or variation from the common Japan walnut, *juglans sieboldiana* according to Sargent and almost invariably reverts to that type or species from seed. Owing to the extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth and early and prolific bearing of the tree, the Heart Nut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees.

Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth should plant the Heart Nut. Besides equaling these trees in extreme rapid growth, the Heart Nut tree is far more valuable as an ornamental as well as one of our best and most reliable nut trees.

**LANCASTER:**—I consider the Lancaster Heart Nut one of the most valuable nut trees I have ever propagated and introduced and that is saying a good deal. The cracking quality of this variety is especially good; the shell opens in halves and the kernel simply drops out whole, in a solid lump. The tree is of very robust growth with very large, almost tropical looking foliage and quickly makes a striking and very beautiful specimen on the lawn or in the home grounds. The grafted trees bear very quickly; usually the second year after planting here, and the tree is a very regular and prolific bearer. The nut is heart shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality, having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from 5 to 15 nuts.

## PRICES OF TREES, EITHER BUDED OR GRAFTED

		Each	Dozen
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 1½ to 2 ft.	.....	\$1.25	\$12.50
"    "    "    "    2 to 3 ft.	.....	1.50	15.00
"    "    "    "    3 to 4 ft.	.....	1.75	17.50
"    "    "    "    4 to 5 ft.	.....	2.00	20.00
"    "    "    "    5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.25	22.50
"    (No. Eng. walnut this size) 6 to 7 ft.	.....	2.50	25.00
Black Walnut Trees, 1½ to 2 ft. high.	.....	1.00	10.00
"    "    "    2 to 3 ft. high.	.....	1.25	12.50
"    "    "    3 to 4 ft. high.	.....	1.50	15.00
"    "    "    4 to 5 ft. high.	.....	1.75	17.50
"    "    "    5 to 6 ft. high.	.....	2.00	20.00
"    "    "    6 to 8 ft. high.	.....	2.25	22.50

Heart Nut Trees, 1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1.50	15.00
"    "    "    2 to 3 ft. high.....	1.75	17.50
"    "    "    3 to 4 ft. high.....	2.00	20.00
"    "    "    4 to 5 ft. high.....	2.25	22.50
"    "    "    5 to 6 ft. high.....	2.50	25.00
Hard Shell Almond, 4 to 6 ft. high.....	.60	6.00
"    "    "    3 to 4 ft. high.....	.75	7.50
Filbert, Select Bushes, 1½ to 2 ft. high.....	.60	6.00
"    "    "    2 to 3 ft. high.....	.75	7.50
"    "    "    3 to 4 ft. high.....	1.00	10.00

## VARIETIES FOR SALE FALL, 1919 and SPRING, 1920

**PECANS:** Indiana, Busseron, Butterick, Niblack, Greenriver and Posey.

**ENGLISH WALNUTS:** Mayette, Franquette and Rush. (No Nebo or Hall.)

**HEART NUTS:** Lancaster.

**ALMONDS:** Ridener Hard Shell.

**FILBERTS:** Principally White Aveline and English, with a few hundred assorted varieties.

## LARGER TREES FOR QUICK RESULTS

**PECAN TREES** four years from the bud, eight year roots, twice transplanted, extra select specimens \$5.00 each or \$50.00 per dozen. Second size \$3.50 each or \$35.00 per dozen. The above, having been twice transplanted and grown with more room, have very exceptional root systems and transplant easily and safely and give great satisfaction. I can supply these in Busseron, Indiana, Posey, Niblack, Green River and Butterick.

**BLACK WALNUT TREES** of the Thomas in larger select specimens \$3.00 each or \$30.00 per dozen.

## WHY THE HESITANCY IN PLANTING NORTHERN NUT TREES?

The Journal has repeatedly advocated the planting, in orchard form, of named varieties of nut trees of various kinds in the northern states, for the purpose of arriving at definite results and as a basis for development. A long time has been spent in investigation and selection of varieties. Special nut nurseries are producing carefully propagated trees true to name. Still there is hesitancy about planting.

California nut growers, now and for years back, shipping nuts in car load lots, got their start by planting the varieties of trees available years ago. They have progressed with the times.

Pecan growers of the southern states got their start, too, 12 or 15 years ago, by planting varieties then at hand. They are now shipping pecans in carload lots—fine cultivated nuts, graded, under brand.

Northern nut growers on the other hand are still experimenting, though they have at hand, and ready to plant, as many or more varieties and just as promising as had the growers of pecans in the south and of almonds and walnuts on the Pacific coast years ago.

Hickories, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, etc., are growing wild in the northern states just as pecans grow wild in the southern states. There are many commercial orchards of nut trees in the south and west. There are one or two in the north. What's the answer?

Nut brokers and dealers are clamoring for more nuts to meet the demands of their customers. At present they are dependent for hickory nuts, butternuts, black walnuts, chestnuts, etc., upon the persons who have time, amid other duties, to sally forth to the woods and endeavor to beat the squirrels to it in picking up what nature pleased to drop among the leaves and underbrush, very much after the fashion and under the conditions pertaining to the period following the era of the cave man. And this in progressive, hustling, competitive America in the twentieth century! Can you beat it? A valuable food lying about awaiting development? Acres upon acres of idle lands waiting to be planted and a highly civilized people raking leaves instead of rich food from their lawns every fall!

Note:—Above is an editorial from the American Nut Journal, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1919.

## NUT TREES AS FOOD PRODUCERS

ROBERT T. MORRIS, New York  
Copyrighted 1918, by Doubleday Page & Co.

The reason for nut trees not being planted more largely in this country is similar to the reason for the automobile not being in use twenty-five years ago. People had not thought much about the subject. The time is coming when nut trees will bear as important a relation to our food supply as the automobile does to transportation. The reason for that is because nut trees in their great range of food supply are capable of giving us enjoyable calories which will replace in substantial degree our nitrogenous and starchy foods of the old-fashioned sort.

My interest in the subject is not that of an erratic, but only that of a red squirrel who knows a good thing when he sees it. When the era of nut trees has arrived we may have Professor J. Russel Smith's three-story garden if you like—trees overhead, vegetables on the ground floor, and mushrooms in the cellar beneath. That, however, will belong to the days when population is so great that we shall seriously consider Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' idea that people must all sit in each other's laps.

As a practical matter of fact nuts of the highly nitrogenous type are at present used chiefly as a luxury, although they are entering more and more into food combinations. Starchy nuts in some parts of the world furnish the chief food supply; for example, the chestnuts of Italy and of Japan. Nuts of the starchy and oily type, like those of some of the Pine trees, furnish an important food supply in parts of South America and Australia and of our Southwest. The British Government has reserved one forest of Bunya Bunya Pines, thirty miles in length by twelve miles in width, for food purposes; and in the mountains of Chili forests of Imbricated Pines have furnished the cause for competitive warfare between Indian tribes for centuries.

One reason why the worn-out pastures of New York and New England are not yielding fifty dollars worth of nuts per acre per year is because the effort required would be so much less than the effort required for obtaining twenty-five dollars per year per acre for crops of old-fashioned foodstuffs. The proposition is such an easy one that men look askance at it. Down in Louisiana they tell of an old colored man who had always worked very hard at raising cotton and corn on his little property and managed to give his family a fair living during his days of greatest activity. Now, however, that he is old and all crippled up with rheumatism and no longer able to work, six pecan trees which he planted bring his family three times as large an income as he was able to obtain when laboring. The same story might as well come out of New England at some later day. Many a farmer has to work so hard in order to pay interest on his mortgage that he has no time to stop and think. If he has the luck to break a leg, or otherwise become confined in such a way that he must think, he can easily enough obtain a first-rate income without much work, from nut trees. The range through chestnuts, walnuts, hickories, pines, and hazels offers endless variety for engaging one's interest. There are perhaps no food crops of any sort which will furnish larger average yield to the acre than nut crops, and if the Prussian Government were to devote itself to intensive cultivation of this sort of food supply, there might be little hunger for expansion; incidentally, any lust for killing would find ample outlet among the bugs and blights.

Aside from the utility features of nut trees for food supply purposes we may return to the old Greek idol of combining beauty with utility, and nut trees ranging from a Sugar Pine two hundred and fifty feet in height down to the Alder-leaved Chestnut with its glistening branches trailing over the ground furnish opportunity for beautifying large landscape and small garden as they have never been beautified before by the hand of man. At the present time, the nurserymen furnish annually millions of bunches of leaves to customers who call for the Poplars and Willows and Maples which are worthy enough of respect on the ground of beauty alone, but which furnish no lead for the keel when we are sailing toward a utility goal. And there are a number of nurserymen who make a specialty of growing grafted and otherwise selected nut trees of the most valuable sorts.

Note:—The above article is a reprint from the Garden Magazine, New York, Oct. 1918. Dr. Morris was one of the organizers and the first President of the Northern Nut Growers Ass'n and has a rare knowledge of nuts and nut culture, having growing on his Connecticut property a large variety of nut trees, and many hybrids of his own origination.

## JUST A FEW OF THE MANY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM PLEASED CUSTOMERS

Summit, N. J., April 21, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Mr. Jones: The walnut shipment just received and stock looks as though it hadn't been out of the ground five minutes. They are perfect trees, splendidly dug and splendidly packed.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Mr. Jones: I made an examination yesterday of the sixty nut trees that you sold me, and find that practically every tree shows vigorous growth. I consider this a very good result when you consider that they were planted when it was very dry and late in the season. The manner in which you handle your business and the stock that you send out, shall certainly prompt me to recommend you to anyone who is considering the planting of nut trees.

JAMES SWEETEN, Jr.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1918.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: The nut trees ordered from you last spring were planted by me, following your instructions, the last week in March. Not only did all of them grow, but the growth was so large and fine that I was surprised beyond measure. I planted them on my brother's farm in Lebanon Co., Pa., and shall watch them with great interest. The trees were in fine condition when received.

H. H. SELTZER, M. D.

Wood Ridge, Bergen Co., N. J., May 21 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: Just a few lines to let you know that the trees you sent me were duly received in perfect condition. I am rather tardy in thanking you for the extra trees you sent me, but I was so delighted with the root system of your stock, and the perfect rooting of the stems, that I wanted to see the results by careful planting, just four weeks ago today. The English Walnut has shoots fully 5 inches long. Heart Nut a close second. Pecan, Black Walnut, and Hybrid following in the order named. All told the stock you sent is truly the creation of a specialist.

GUS GERLACH.

Seattle, Wash., April 17, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Mr. Jones: Received the trees O. K. Too bad you sent check and did not substitute other varieties. I have been buying trees all over the United States but yours came in a better condition than any I ever received. Will need more in the spring.

F. P. MARTIN.

Kennett Square, Pa., October 16, 1918.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: The nut trees came along quickly and have been planted before the date set in the Governor's proclamation. Hurrah for Jones' plants, packing and promptness!—plus the parcel post. Lots of folks don't know how easily they can get a nut tree.

Frank M. Bartram, Landscape Architect.

Erie, Pa., April 26, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: Have received your shipment of nut trees in good condition and planted them the following day. Please accept my thanks for extras. In regard to the trees will say that these trees were the finest ones I have received so far from any nursery, that were so carefully packed and trimmed and I am planting and setting out some fruit orchard.

WM. BECKER.

Hillsdale, Ill., March 18, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: The trees arrived in fine condition. Allow me to thank you for the way you trimmed them; also for the extra tree. The condition of the trees received by me indicates that your heart is in the work, and the trees ought to grow. I find pecans growing along the Mississippi as far up as Clinton, Ia. Some of the trees are two feet through and they tell me bear good crops of good sized nuts.

DR. R. T. MAYER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your postal of the 12th inst. was duly received and after some delay, accounted for evidently by the Xmas rush, the two trees arrived in good condition. They certainly are splendid specimens, and were immediately set out with care. I thank you for the excellent stock you have furnished me this Fall, and I particularly appreciate your promptness to my several orders. The Fall has been an exceptionally open one, with good weather, so that I had no trouble in setting them out.

B. G. FOSTER.

Corona, N. Y., April 26, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: The bundle of trees was received at Stroudsburg, Pa., on the 23rd in fine condition, and were all planted the same day. I noticed especially the fine root systems and it will be no fault of yours if they fail to grow. Thank you for the extra Green River.

ARTHUR G. ROBERTS.

Clyde, O., May 4, 1919.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir: Received nut trees in good condition, and am well pleased with them, and I thank you very much for the extra tree you sent me. Wishing you success, I am,

RALPH MATZ.